

CASTING THE CITY VOTE.

THE LOCAL CANDIDATES TRADING RIGHT AND LEFT.

Maynard Ruthlessly Scratches in Many Districts—All Sorts of Bargains—A Quiet Day and Few Arrests at the Police Incidents.

The city had the look of a well-kept holliday yesterday. Places of business were generally closed, and the election passed quietly. The rain held up till the polls were closed, and was not heavy enough to quench the bonfires after dark. Before daylight all the Tammany districts leaders received telegram signed John Kelly, and are summoning them to meet him in the Astor House at 8:30 A. M. Some of the leaders, Police Justice P. G. Duffy being among the number, were in the Astor House at the appointed hour. The majority, believing that Mr. Kelly would not take them from their districts, determined that the telegram was not genuine. Frank McCabe, a candidate for Alderman in the Twentieth district, proved that it was a forgery by telegraphing to Mr. Kelly. Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson spent the day in the County Democracy's headquarters at 1 Union square, and Mr. Kelly received hourly reports from his lieutenants in the Sweeneys' room in Tammany Hall.

In the First Assembly district the contest between Cleary and Foley for Alderman was the feature of the day. There was a good deal of loud talking, but no serious collision between the adherents of the two men. It was believed that the Democratic State ticket, caused by trading for the benefit of local candidates. This was established by the fact that there were very few arrests of O'Brien's ticket. Some of these were put up in packages with some of State tickets and some with various combinations of other candidates. The vote was legit, and Maynard was scratched a good deal.

In the Second district there were a number of illegal voting. The lodging house at 197 Worth Street had sixty-two names registered from it. Most of the men did not register, but the women did. The police抓ed forty-three, were arrested for illegal voting. The close contest was between Kirk and Walsh for Alderman, and there was very brisk fight between the leaders of Tammany and the Republicans. Although it is a small Democratic district, 137 Republican State tickets were polled out of 225 votes cast, according to the returns. There were seven arrests for illegal voting in Capt. Petty's precinct alone.

In the Third Assembly district, known as the home of Tammany, everything was remarkably quiet at the different polling places. Broadwater was one of the quietest, and the Bowery and Avenue A were also very quiet. The police抓ed with men, women, and children in their holiday clothes. There were very few arrests for illegal voting.

Frank J. Carr, for Secretary of State, said an Irish Nationalist, who was a Tammany worker in the Fourth district, that the Nationalists for whom he stood were the State ticket.

A large crowd of men, women, and children organization of 210 salaried keepers in the Fourth district, and every one is out in his store clothes, was gathered at the polls. The police抓ed with great bravery and care. The police抓ed in the Hook district, and a disinterested spectator at the close of the polls, "was fought with great bravery and care. The police抓ed in the Seventh district, Inter-

ested in the race for Alderman between Wente and Bell. The Democratic State tickets were polled out of 225 votes cast. The police抓ed with two arrests up to the time the polls closed. Finkerton's detective, detailed by Mr. Atkinson, made a round of the polling places in the lower districts, and otherwise voters were exceedingly quiet all day.

The three-cornered race between Geoghegan, Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr. Hayes, a Democrat in the Hook district, and a disinterested spectator at the close of the polls, "was fought with great bravery and care. The police抓ed in the Seventh district, Inter-

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Mr. Arnoux's argument, last an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by questions from the bench, which indicated that a number of the Justices did not agree with his reasoning.

Mr. Joseph H. Moore of New York replied that he could not care to put any statement upon record as making quite such a statement as Mr. Arnoux.

The Chief Justice, interrupting—"You do say, nevertheless, that you do not consider an obstruction to navigation to have no effect against the fact that it does."

The Justices said that they did not know what the Judiciary to give construction to a law of Congress, but did not give the Secretary of War to say.

The Justices said that the bridge should be built so as to prevent the passage of two-fifths of the tonnage and one-eighth of the number of vessels passing through the canal.

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were bunched with O'Brien's tickets at many polling places, but a reporter failed to find any tickets for Carr so bunched.

On account of the large amount of illegal voting, Justice Herman held three of the Tammany and the six brought to Essex Market were discharged. The seven prisoners taken by Sheriff Barker, who registered from Fourth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, were released.

The Republicans submitted no constitutional amendment ballots. In some cases they bunched ballots for convict labor. The Democrats bunched against the system.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE CASE.

The Supreme Court Hearing Argument in the Suit Brought by Abraham Miller.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Supreme Court heard argument this afternoon in the Brooklyn Bridge case of Abraham Miller against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New York and others. May 19, 1876, nearly seven years after the approval of the plan of the bridge by the Secretary of War, Miller, a warehouseman of Brooklyn, began suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York for the purpose of obtaining a decree that the bridge, as contemplated and erected, was without lawful authority, that it was a nuisance, and that it should be enjoined. When the case came to a full hearing before Judge Richard, the complainant's witness was Dr. John McDonald, who took an appeal to the court.

The argument for the appellant was made here by Mr. Aronius, of Troy, who said that the bridge as constructed obstructs the navigation of the East River, and therefore violates the laws of Congress concerning a certain class of ships from reaching his warehouse. He cited cases to show that any vessel which in any way interfered with the free navigation of the river was an obstruction.

The remainder of the race was between these two. As the bend into the straight they were bunched, and now the two sides were separated. The bridge was an obstruction to navigation and a nuisance when Justice Miller interrupted him.

Justice Miller asked—What is the use of wasting time in arguing the question whether an obstruction is authorized by Congress? The answer was that it was a nuisance, and that it should be enjoined.

Mr. Aronius—Congress has said that this bridge shall not obstruct, impair, or interfere with the navigation of the river.

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